

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pensions, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

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## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 7, 1894.

## MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,382 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1857.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1857. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

## ARMY LIFE COUPON NO. 10.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COUPON DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.

Please send me by return mail PART 10 of FORBES' "ARMY SKETCH BOOK," for which I inclose 10 cents.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

AN EXTRA COPY.

Some comrades may receive an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which they are requested to hand to some other comrade who, they know, is not a subscriber, but should be. Every man who wore the blue should be on the subscription-list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during this great fight for veterans' rights. Try to bring all the boys into camp. The more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, the better fight it can make.

## A "DEVIL'S ADVOCATE."

In the bitter days of his sour old age, when he was envenomed by seeing the land rise happy and prosperous from the ruin he had wrought, and his name and memory become more and more of a by-way word and a reproach, Jeff Davis used to console himself by saying that at least the women and the preachers were not conquered, and would not be "reconstructed." No matter how convincing the logic of events might be to others, they at least would remain morose, recalcitrant, unforgiving, and unapacified.

We have had a sorrowful illustration of how well the arch-traitor knew those of whom he spoke. Last week there was a grand gala day and public demonstration in Richmond, Va. The stores were closed, business suspended, buildings decorated, a great assemblage of noted and leading men, and tens of thousands flocked into the city from all parts of Virginia and the South. The occasion was the unveiling, on the former site of Libby Prison, of a fine monument to "the Confederate Private Soldier." The orator of the occasion was Rev. R. C. Cave, of whom we know nothing, except that the prefix to his name indicates his sacred calling. But his bitter, venomous, hate-breeding speech, which was applauded to the echo by the assembled multitude, startled the public like a bomb of an anarchist in some thronged public place, and has brought him at once to the front of National attention.

Think of a clergyman—a presumably meek follower of the Prince of Peace—standing in the front of such an audience—standing in the center of a horizon whose rim at every point touched thousands of graves of men slain in an utterly senseless and unnecessary war—speaking such hate-inflaming words as these:

I am not one of those who, clinging to the old superstition that the will of heaven is revealed in the immediate results of "trial by combat," fancy that right must always be on the side of might, and speak of Appomattox as a judgment of God. I do not forget that a Saviour triumphed and a Kosciuszko fell; that a Nero wielded the scepter of an empire and a Paul was beheaded; that a Herod was crowned and that a Christ was crucified, and instead of accepting the defeat of the South as a divine verdict against her, I regard it as but another instance of "truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne." [Tremendous applause.]

Appomattox was a triumph of the physically stronger in a conflict between the representatives of two essentially different civilizations and antagonistic ideas of Government. On one side in that conflict was the South led by the descendants of the Cavaliers, who, with all their faults, had inherited from a long line of ancestors a manly contempt for moral littleness, a high sense of honor, a lofty regard for plighted faith, a strong tendency to conservatism, a profound respect for law and order, and an unflinching loyalty to constitutional Government.

Against the South was arrayed the power of the North, dominated by the spirit of Puritanism which, with all its virtues, has ever been characterized by the Pharisaism that worships itself and is unable to perceive any goodness apart from itself, and from the time of Oliver Cromwell to the time of Abraham Lincoln, has never hesitated to trample upon the rights of others in order to effect its own ends.

At Appomattox Puritanism, backed by overwhelming numbers and unlimited resources, prevailed. But brute force cannot settle questions of right and wrong. Thinking men do not judge the merits of a cause by the measure of its success; and I believe the world shall yet decide, in truth's clear, far-off light, that the South was in the right; that the cause was just; that the men who took up arms in her defense were patriots who had even better reason for what they did than had the men who fought at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and that her coercion, whatever good may have resulted or may hereafter result from it, was an outrage on liberty. [Applause.]

The speaker insisted that those who served under the banner of the Confederacy were not rebels, fighting against lawful authority and seeking to destroy the Union founded by our fathers of American independence. That Union was dear to the hearts of the Southern people, but when it became evident that the Union was to exist in name only; when its essential principles had been overthrown and trampled in the dust, then did the South stand up and insist upon her rights, acting not as a passion-swept mob in mad rebellion against constituted authority, but as an intelligent and orderly people, acting in accordance with due forms of law and within the limits of what they believed to be their constitutional rights.

To say that every word of this was eagerly drunk in by tens of thousands of young minds now learning the lessons of their duty as citizens; to say that they noted with glowing eyes and beating pulses the vehement applause which greeted these inflammatory utterances; to say that millions more of similar young minds, in every part of the South, would hear them read over and extolled, is to say the most utterly alarming thing possible. The wild harangues of Socialists and Anarchists excite only a passing fear. To their violence and phantasms can safely be opposed the sturdy common sense of the great Anglo-Saxon race, nurtured and developed by centuries of freedom and self-government.

But what can save us from the danger

from such reverend apostles of the crusade of Sectional Hatred, who make a Holy Sepulcher of the Lost Cause and preach perpetual war between the people of the South and the rest of the country? Who say boldly that Appomattox was another Calvary, and that the men who fell in trying to destroy the country were martyrs to a sacred cause? Who preach to the rising generation that the people of the United States are the coarse, sordid, criminal conquerors and oppressors of the nobler race of the South, and that resistance to them was and is obedience to God?

What can this mean but the direst menace to the future peace and prosperity of the country? It is the incitement to the youth of the South to take the first favorable opportunity to undo the work done by four years of bloody war and the sacrifice of a million valuable lives, and overthrow a settlement which it has been fondly hoped was for all time.

The most alarming feature is, that so far not a man has risen in the South to disavow and rebuke this incendiarism. Not a single Southern paper has protested against this being a representative voice of the South, and the speech has gone unchallenged to the world as the highest expression of the feelings of one-third of the country.

One of the first effects of this monstrous fulmination must be to put an end to all thought of holding the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Atlanta. The veterans of the Union would feel like enemies in a hostile land among people entertaining and applauding such sentiments.

## THE INEVITABLE ROSSER.

Whenever a gathering of unconstructed rebels can be gotten together in the name of the Lost Cause, Gen. Thos. L. Rosser is sure to be among them, and "improve the occasion" by utterances so incendiary as to be criminal. As such other rebel scolds as Jeff Davis, Yancey, Toombs, Semmes, D. H. Hill, and Jubal Early pass away their measures of gall and bitterness appear to be handed over to Rosser, and be concentrated in him. The Confederate Cavalry held its Reunion in Richmond, May 31, and Rosser was the principal speaker. Among other things he said:

Comrades, when you marched out in '61 you were buoyed by the hope of the future. Now you have only the memory of the past. The great principles for which we fought have been disowned, but they are not dead. We are now only an ambulance support. But we are here to-day to do honor to the men who fell, for we love their memory as we love our God.

The men who over-ran us remind me of the locusts which are now infesting portions of the State. They could not whip us, but they overran our substance. The army that devoured us was an army of substitutes. We killed all the substitutes, and the men whom they represented stayed at home and made money, and now draw pensions.

I despise the man who gives United States money to a pensioner. This country can't stand when it makes one citizen support another. I shall never vote for a Congressman who is in favor of Government pensions.

I will say to Massachusetts, you pay your pensioners as Virginia pays hers.

Gen. Rosser was careful not to specify what were the "great principles for which we fought." It used to be stated concretely as the "privilege of a man's walloping his own niggers." A. Stephens, the Vice-President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, said that it was the intention to erect a new nationality, the cornerstone of which was human slavery. It is amazing that a man should have his heart so set on these things, as to be utterly broken when denied them.

It is our distinct impression that the men who "over-ran us" gave "us" a most terrific thrashing—not merely "us," collectively, but also Thomas L. Rosser himself. It will be remembered that Rosser then styled himself the "Savior of the Valley," and commanded a body of men he called the "Laurel Brigade." One day a party of Union rough-riders, under the command of Torbert, Custer, Merritt, and others, went out and had a little picnic with Rosser and his "Laurel Brigade." When the performance closed it would have taken a pack of hounds to find Rosser and his command. Meeting the "Savior of the Valley" a little while afterward, old Jubal Early piped out:

"Rosser, you ought to have the name of your brigade changed to the Grapevine. The laurel isn't a runner."

The General differs remarkably from his Northern colleagues. They say the substitutes are all on the pension-roll. He says "we killed them all." "The substitutes" must have been made of excellent material to have hustled Rosser and his men out of the Valley in such remarkably fast time.

Gen. Rosser then went on to say that the G.A.R. was banded together to get pensions, and if he had been at Bir-

mingham he would have voted against the proposition to invite them to attend. He did not want them to come to Richmond. He concluded:

Some time ago we unveiled a monument to the greatest General who ever lived; to-day we unveil a monument to the greatest private soldier who ever lived; and, in time, we will unveil a monument to the President of the Confederate States. But we are mocked at the North, and will live to see the Yankee army march again through the South and pull down our monuments.

I don't know what sort of stuff the rising generation is made of, but if you and I are living, there will be bloodshed when that is done.

This sort of stuff must be pleasant reading to those who are trying to get the National Encampment to meet at Atlanta.

PRESIDENT McBRIDE, of the Coal Miners' Union, has shown himself an American and a true citizen. He has severely rebuked those who seize trains and destroy property, and reminds them that this is the surest way to make the strike a failure. This is the right doctrine. Men have a perfect and inalienable right to refuse to work when the terms do not suit them. They have the same right to peacefully persuade others to join with them. No one can question this. But any form of violence to persons or property is abhorrent to American ideas of justice and right, and should be severely punished.

ENLOW has shown that he knows as little about Civil Service as about pensions. He recently said on the floor of the House that nearly all the employees of the Civil Service Commission are Republicans. The Commissioners at once made a canvass of the politics of their clerks, and found that 12 of them are Democrats, 16 Republicans, 2 Independents, 3 Prohibitionists, and 1 Populist. This is a larger proportion of Republicans than we expected to find. It generally seems to the casual on-looker in Washington that there are more Democrats than anything else in the public service. At one time during Harrison's Administration it was asserted that 85 per cent. of the salaries paid in the District of Columbia went to Democrats.

The people of the Eleventh Ohio Congressional District know a good thing when they have it, and hold on to it. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor has been re-nominated for Congress by acclamation, and will be re-elected by a greatly-increased majority. This is good news to the whole country, as Gen. Grosvenor is one of the most valuable men in the House of Representatives, and no one is a stronger and more active friend of the old soldiers.

The main issue in the Georgia gubernatorial campaign seems to be whether a man shall be nominated solely on the strength of his record in the rebel army, or his competitor, who was too young to go into the rebel army, but avows principles identical with those who did go. The younger man is preferable in many respects, but the strong objection to him is that he did not actually serve in the rebel army. Yet Atlanta assumes to want the G.A.R. National Encampment to meet there.

SENATOR GORMAN says that he is as much opposed to the income tax as Senators Hill and Smith, but will vote for it as "an emergency tax." But why should there have been any "emergency"? The Tariff Deformers created it to make an excuse for the income tax.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT CARDS.

Now is the time to think about getting some of those handsome NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards in time for the coming National Encampment. These are by far the best things yet offered the comrades in that line, as they combine with the ordinary G.A.R. card a fine, artistic portrait of the owner, which makes the pleasantest sort of a souvenir to his comrades and friends. We have now reduced the price of these cards to suit the times, and will send 100 of them, with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for \$2.50. Without the paper, the price will be \$2.25. This is much cheaper than as good cards can be gotten anywhere. The ordinary price for cards without a portrait is \$2 per 100, and such a picture as we make for it would cost anywhere \$2.50 or \$3. Or, we will send 100 of the cards for a club of 12 yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or 20 for THE AMERICAN FARMER. Order at once, that you may have the cards to distribute among your friends. They will be much better reminders than photographs, as they will contain the names and military history etc., of the giver; the picture is just as good as a photograph, and they are infinitely cheaper.

SENATOR HILL continues to develop striking common-sense qualities. His speech in regard to the Sugar Trust scandal investigation was eminently sound, and meets the approval of the country. It is nonsensical to hunt down the newspaper correspondents. They will not tell and should not tell where they got their information. If the Senate is in earnest about investigating the scandal it can get all the information required as easily as the correspondents got their's. The suspected Senators are well known, and the alleged agents of the trust equally within the general knowledge. Let the Senate go at the work as a Prosecuting Attorney or a Grand Jury would, and it will have little real trouble in getting at all the facts.

A BILL introduced by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, looks to a desirable reform in the Navy by increasing the incentive to young men to enter that service. It provides for a system of training by which a naval apprentice can attain to a commission by the time he reaches the age of 26. In both the Army and the Navy there should be such a system as will place a commission as easily within reach of every young man, as a similar reward would be in any other line of life that he might enter upon.

MR. ROBERT M. JOHNSON, an Alderman of Brooklyn, is agitating the repeal of the legal preference given in New York to veterans in seeking public employment. This is another would-be contract breaker. Such preference was distinctly promised by the people of every loyal State to the men who enlisted. It is a preference which works hardship to no one, except born politicians, who want to fill public places with men as a reward for political services. The preference given veterans is not only an honest fulfillment of binding promises, but it is an eminently proper thing to do as a stimulus to patriotism.

For the week ending May 26 the Pension Bureau issued 1,559 certificates, of which 223, or about one-seventh the entire number, were for original claims arising under the old laws, and 456, or over one-fourth, were under the act of June 27. The total number of original certificates issued was 815, of about one for every six of the 5,000 employees of the Bureau.

OUR old adversary, Gen. Chalmers, of Fort Pillow massacre fame, bobs up into public notice as a Populist candidate for Congress.

## THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ENCAMPMENT.

The National Encampment of the Knights of Pythias will be held in Washington the last of August. The attendance promises to be very large, and among the visitors will be many readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We will be glad to help any of those who desire to attend, by furnishing them first-class round-trip tickets in return for clubs for either THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or THE AMERICAN FARMER. Let every one who desires to secure his transportation go to work at once soliciting subscribers, and write to us for sample copies and terms.

## THE FORBES PICTURES.

Whoever has failed to improve the opportunity to get the Forbes War Pictures will regret it when he sees them in the hands of some of his comrades. They are absolutely the most truthful and lifelike of any pictures drawn of the war. Every man looking at them will recall just how he and his comrades appeared in the "days when he went soldiering." There is time yet to get the set from the beginning. Send in your coupons and orders.

We take pleasure in giving a few extracts from the many complimentary letters received:

The books are very interesting indeed, and bring to mind very distinctly the times when we were "soldier boys."

S. H. WESTWORTH, Albany, N. Y.

I am very much pleased with Part I, because so true to the facts.

A. J. HOLMES, Boone, Iowa.

I don't want to miss a number.

GEORGE H. BRYAN, Bridgeport, Conn.

I am trying to interest old veteran comrades, and induce them to get this grand history of our work now offered so generously. All are getting interested.

B. G. BARTO, Lansingburg, N. Y.

They are grand, and the very thing for ex-soldiers.

O. J. LYON, Sabetha, Kan.

I have read the Army Sketch Book, No. 2, with great interest. It reminds me of true army life, just as it was when I was in the army. It is very amusing to any old soldier. I want every number of the Sketch Book.

E. H. DODGE, Aurora, Wis.

The Army Life Sketch Book is just the thing to put any one who was in the war of the rebellion, from '61 to '65, in mind of old times, and I would not be without it for twice the price which you charge for it. It ought to be in every family.

JOHN R. SWART, Apponaug, R. I.

No. 1 of War Pictures came early, and I have enjoyed it. The reading is very nice and important; evidently written by one who saw what he describes so naturally.

B. G. BARTO, Lansingburg, N. Y.

O, for just one hour of the vigorous Americanism of "Bill" Marcy, "Dan" Webster, or "Jim" Blaine in the nerveless, blundering, truckling State Department.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE AND TEXAS SITTINGS' LIBRARY.

TEXAS SITTINGS' LIBRARY costs \$1 a year. So does THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We have made an arrangement by which we can send the six back numbers of the Texas Sittings' Library, covering the series from Jan. 1 to June, inclusive, at once, and the issues for the balance of the year as they come out, at a very low price, in connection with a yearly subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. By this arrangement both publications can be had, if ORDERED TOGETHER, for a year, for only \$1.50.

Send at once the number of sets of the Library back to Jan. 1 is limited. The Texas Sittings, if ordered alone, will cost \$1.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

## SPECIAL COUPON.

## THE ARMY SKETCH BOOK.

Inclosed; please find \_\_\_\_\_ cents.

for which send me Parts number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

"Forbes' Army Sketch Book,"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 9, or the first 9 parts will be sent upon receipt of 90 cents and this coupon.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Irwin, the great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, has gone to Boston from Philadelphia to reside over the Harvard Annex. Her renowned ancestor moved the other way—from Boston to Philadelphia.

Long years ago, it is said, Jacob De Haven, a wealthy tanner of Germantown, Pa., made a loan to the Government of \$450,000 to relieve the distress of the American soldiers at Valley Forge. The story goes that he afterward refused to accept payment except in gold, and not receiving it, he died of a broken heart in 1783. Now his heirs from five States will open up negotiations with his Philadelphia heirs, and will file a claim for the loan and interest, running up into the millions.

Gov. McKinley and Gen. Gibson addressed 20,000 people near Fort Seneca, O., last week at the G. A. R. services. When the Governor arrived in Titus he was entertained at the home of Gen. Gibson. The party were driven across the country to Fort Seneca, which stands on the site of a blockhouse which sheltered 6,000 troops during the war of 1812. The Governor assumed custom duties, and made his toilet on the back porch, washing from a shiny tin made from genuine American tin. At Pleasant Union Cemetery, in which 17 soldiers are buried, Memorial services were held, and the crowd was the largest ever gathered in Seneca County. In his speech, while alluding to the prominent part Ohio had taken in the late war, the Governor remarked that an American could not show his patriotism in time of war by proxy, and in ennobling the American flag said that he was opposed to the flag being pulled down anywhere, even in Canada or the Hawaiian Islands. Gov. McKinley also aided Cincinnati in celebrating Memorial Day, and delivered an oration at the Music Hall under the auspices of Troyes Post, G. A. R.

Ex-Public Printer F. W. Palmer has received at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., a beautiful testimonial from the 2,200 employees of the Government Printing Office in Washington. The gift is a valuable gold watch of Geneva manufacture, set with 32 rubies, and a gold-mounted ebony cane.

Thomas Allen, of Flemington, W. Va., is 104 years old, and can reasonably claim to be the oldest veteran of the civil war. He is a member of Grafton Post, G. A. R., and took part in the procession at Grafton, May 30.

Gen. Charles Anderson, of Greenville, O., ex-Representative in Congress, will be recommended as member of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home to succeed Gen. Barnett, of Cleveland, whose term has expired.

Mrs. U. S. Grant is now in New York. She speaks of her pleasant Western trip with enthusiasm. It is said that she loves to dwell on the past and the achievements of her husband. "The great Captains of the war died all too soon," she said; "Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman—very one of them. They are all gone, and, excepting Gen. Sherman, perhaps, none of them could be considered old."

Capt. J. G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., was invited to address the pupils of the higher-grade schools of Chelsea on May 28. Capt. Adams gave a vivid account of his four years' experience in the war. He related the story of his capture and his experience in Libby Prison, prisons at Macon, Ga., and Morris Island, and an account of his escape and recapture. In closing, he urged the young people never to forget the boys in blue. He wanted the boys of to-day to remember the veteran, and in his declining years not to let him suffer, and not to forget that the highest duty of an American citizen was love and devotion to his country and the old flag.

Some newspapers have accused George Washington of neglecting his mother's grave by not marking it with a stone. This is contradicted by Mrs. Lee, the wife of Admiral Samuel P. Lee, retired, and the daughter of Francis P. Blair. She has often told of visiting the grave of Mary Washington in 1850 and seeing a small headstone, of the kind then universally used. It had been broken off at about 10 inches or a foot in height, and had evidently been a much larger stone. At any rate, there is no good reason to believe that the immortal Washington allowed the grave of his mother to lie unmarked.

The monument to Gen. Robert McAllister at Belvidere, N. J., was unveiled on May 30 with appropriate services, and speeches reviewing his brilliant war record. A bust of the Polish patriot Kosciuszko was also unveiled at Fort Amboy, N. J. As the cloth was pulled from the memorial, a salute was fired by a detachment of Battery I, Polish Artillery, of Newark, N. J. A statue of Gen. McNeill was unveiled at St. Louis, and at Albany, N. Y., a monument was dedicated to Col. Addison Farnsworth, who commanded the 79th N. Y., and was fatally wounded at the second Bull Run.

We have received a photograph of the U. S. Monitor in miniature constructed by Comrade A. J. Hartle, 8th and 44th Ohio, Miami County, O. The model is 21 inches in length; across the center nine inches; height, four and one-half inches, one inch above the water line.

Tarret (in center) diameter, five inches; height, two and three-fourths inches; the base, a band of metal one and one-half inches in width; wood, one and one-half inches. Pilot house, length, three inches; height, one and three-fourths inches. In its construction there are 519 pieces of wood secured from every State in the Union save five; also, from foreign countries. The pilot-house is constructed entirely of foreign woods, consisting of 38 pieces. The turret and the circular space above the metal band contains 47 pieces from the different States of the Union, and the outer space on upper circle 29 pieces from Ohio, all different woods, and the center of circle 12 pieces from foreign countries. The piece from Washington, D. C., was secured through the kindness of Congressman Williams. It is a piece of the U. S. frigate sunk at Yorktown, Va., 1776, and raised in 1876. The native woods have been listed with a record of the name of wood, State and County, and the name and postoffice address of the donor. The foreign woods were secured through the kindness of S. Morningstar, Clark County, O.; C. B. Fletcher, Hamilton County, O.; and Rev. J. L. Goodnight, Covington, O.; and many more from over the country kindly sent wood from their several States. Unfortunately the monitor was not finished in time to place at the Columbian Exposition, but Comrade Hartle hopes to have it ready for the next Ohio State Fair, and he will then receive many congratulations for his genius and skill in constructing the beautiful little model.

Judge Chas. D. Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, delivered a beautiful address at Cairo, Ill., May 30. His audience numbered thousands. Soldiers and the friends of soldiers from far and near gathered to hear him, because of his bold and brave arraignment of the present pension legislation.

## MUSTERED OUT.

## Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

BURL.—At Nevada, Iowa, May 4, Daniel M. Buel, 12th Ill. Cav., aged 51. Comrade Buel was in the service almost three years. Comrade Buel was an active and useful member of Jewett Post, and will be greatly missed by his comrades. He leaves a widow and an infant daughter.

DAVISON.—At Scottville, Kan., April 6, of disease contracted while in the service, Thomas W. Davison, Co. D, 102d Ill. Inf., aged 52. Comrade Davison enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in President Lincoln's immortal "Six Hundred Thousand More." His body lies in the cemetery of the brigade commanded by Gen. Harrison. His first hard service was at the Atlanta campaign, where in his daily battles and skirmishes "Davy," as the boys called him, showed great bravery on many occasions. He was in the march with Sherman to the sea and the campaign of the Carolinas, and the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865. He was buried with military honors by the G. A. R.

SUTHERLAND.—At Austin, Minn., May 9, Walter F. Sutherland, aged 49. The war broke out before he was 17, and he enlisted in the Regular Army, in Co. B, Battalion of Engineers Corps, organized in Portland, Me., and served until Feb. 8, 1864; re-enlisted and was not discharged until Feb. 8, 1867. He was a member of McIntosh Post. A widow and three children survive him.

TINKHAM.—At Freeborn, Mass., May 12, H. E. Tinkham, U. S. Navy. Among the important engagements in which he took part were the siege